

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
1—One Night Only
Speakers by CHAS. K. FIELD.
Columbian given under the patronage of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.
See list of names in Local Column.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
3—ONLY THREE
MORRISON'S Famous Scenic and Musical Comedy "PAUST," with its own effects, the magic of fire, lightning and the magic Rain of Fire. Produced here in its entirety.
Seats now on sale. Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.

MUSIC HALL—
Next Door to Los Angeles Theatre.
Wednesday Afternoon, March 25, at 3 o'clock.
Under the auspices of the **Label Jenness Venter**, in her Young Woman's League.
ARTISTIC DRESS and the **Vulgarians We See in Society**.
Displaying Trio Street Costumes, Theater Dress, Low-necked House Dress, High-necked House Dress, Full Evening Dress, Improved Underwear.
Admission, 50 cents. Seats on sale at Gardner & Evers' Bookstore, 250 S. Spring St.

ORPHEUM—
S MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND.
LOS ANGELES' FAMOUS VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Insist! We have found it. The greatest show in America.
Week Commencing Monday, March 25.
17—BRIGHT STARS—17
3—NEW ACTS—3
The Wiltons, Bros. Dantes, The Rossells.
MATINEES SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Performance every evening, including Sunday. Evening prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Telephone 1447.
A Matchless performance of Measureless Merit. Don't Miss It.

BURBANK THEATRE—
Second and Last week of the—W. T. CARLETON OPERA COMPANY—
A Brilliant Reception. Overwhelming Success.
1:50 Show from 10c to 50c. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings and the Saturday matinee, "THE LIT OF LARKNEY." Wednesday matinee, "THE MIRADO." Thursday Eve. double bill "FRA DIAVOLO" and "THE CHARITY GIRL." Friday eve. double bill "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL" and "THE CHARITY GIRL."
Popular Prices—15c, 20c, 30c, 50c; loge seats 75c; box seats \$1.00.

SANTA BARBARA FLOWER FESTIVAL
Association. Festival April 15, 16 and 17, 1896. On Monday Afternoon of Festival Week, April 15, The Santa Barbara Society of Players will give an Open-Air Representation of Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy "AS YOU LIKE IT." All roads and steamship lines will give special rates during the Festival celebration.

MISCELLANEOUS—
A WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT IS—
The Aeolian.
Come and Hear It. **KOHLER & CHASE,**
238 South Spring Street.

ELSINORE
HOT
The Lake View Hotel on Lake Elsinore is one of the most comfortable and is beautifully located, overlooking the lake. Hot Sulphur Baths, Mtd. Baths, Fine Hunting. Elevation 1800 feet. Rates—\$10 to \$15 per week.
C. S. TRAPPAHAGEN & CO., Props.

SPRINGS—
365 DAYS—
As speedy as a lightning thought, as light as a SUMMER DREAM but as strong and graceful in its completed beauty, is the 19-pound **KEATING.**
HAWLEY, KING & CO., 310 North Main Street.

D. R. WILLS'S ASPARAGUS,
Finest Home-Grown
ASPARAGUS IN THE MARKET. FRESH EVERY DAY.
ALTHOUSE BROS., 105 W. First St. Tel. 398

IF SORE FROM
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Colds, Etc., Take
Bicycle Riding
Turkish Baths
210 S. BROADWAY.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS—
WM. T. SMITH & CO.,
Gold and silver refiners and assayers. Highest cash price for old gold and silver, placer and retort gold, ore, etc. 128 N. Main St., room 2.

WING HING WO,
Chinese and Japanese Curios. New importation in and ready for inspection. Many new and beautiful things never seen in this country before. Call and see them.
NO. 238 S. SPRING ST., Opp. Los Angeles Theatre.

SWITCHES—
Do you need some Beautiful Hair? We have good three-strand Switches for \$1.00 and lovely ones for \$2.00 and so many at all prices between the figures.
WEAVER, JACKSON & CO., 233 S. Spring St., Tel. 393. Tel. 393. Tel. 393.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—
ASK YOUR FAVORITE FLOWER DEALER IN SIZE
per dozen from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Ask your favorite flower dealer in size.
INCLOSURE CARNATIONS—ASK YOUR FAVORITE FLOWER DEALER IN SIZE
per dozen from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Ask your favorite flower dealer in size.

\$1.75 PER GALLON—
GOOD BRANDY FOR MINOR PIES, PORT AND
Sherry, 75c per gallon. Sonoma Zinfandel, 85c per gallon. T. VACHE & CO., Wine Merchants, 508 Commercial and Alameda sts. Tel. 364.

A SERIOUS REBELLION.
The End of the Nicaraguan Outbreak is not yet.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, March 23.—A local paper says that the revolution in Nicaragua, according to intelligence received in New York through private channels, is more serious than dispatches from that country would indicate. The strict press censorship established by President Zelaya renders it impossible for news of any character whatever, except what is favorable to the government, to be made public.
Two facts, however, seem to be well established: First, that Zelaya is not suppressing the rebellion, and second, that the Honduran troops which arrived in Nicaragua on Friday last as the supposed allies of Zelaya, are out in concert with the rebel forces to act in concert with the government troops. The first of these facts is based upon the almost certain knowledge that the revolutionists have not lost ground; that they are confident of success, since in every engagement they have been the aggressors; that they have the moral and material support of the great majority of the Liberal party, which placed Zelaya in power; and that the government forces have maintained from the beginning a purely defensive attitude.
The Honduran troops are now at Nicaragua, and at a point midway between Leon and Comayagua, in the territory occupied by the rebels. Their present attitude is one of strict neutrality, but it is regarded as not improbable that they may, in the end, given to Baco, the provisional president of the insur-

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Louis Harrison on trial for murdering Thomas Carroll.... Cottage burned on College street.... Howland, the Pasadena spiritualist, liberated from prison.... Main-street property-owners will fight against the paving.... Sherry O'Dara being tried for taking his wife's money.... Schools will have half-day sessions during festa.... The difficulty of the First Presbyterian Church contractor.... Ezra Sheldon's wife says bad things about her husband.... Mrs. Estudillo charges Watson with stealing her child.... Time set for Harry Coyne's trial.

Southern California—Page 13.
Shortage of the missing San Pedro station agent.... County teachers' institutes in session at San Bernardino and Riverside.... Indians to be tried for murder of Mrs. Platt in April.... Man killed at San Diego by a loaded wagon.... Death of a victim of fire.... Interesting lawsuit against a fruit company at Santa Ana.... Pomona will move to secure a system of sewers.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.
Three bank-robbers arrested at San Francisco on request of eastern authorities.... The trial of Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, for alleged extortion, called at San Francisco.... Little Edna Ober killed at Paso Robles by a locomotive.... Trial of Henry Linton for Henry Vogele's murder begins at Jackson.... H. H. Burt arrested at Stockton on suspicion of being a forger is released at Woodland.... "White Hat" McCarthy's stock leveled on for taxes.... Lovern, leader of gang train-robbers, cuts his throat in jail.... Horrible crimes committed in New Caledonia—A new "Jack the Ripper" at work.... The Republican Second Congress District Convention meets at Sacramento.... Adjt.-Gen. Barrett orders the annual inspection of the National Guard.... Mrs. Marceau applies for her infant son and alimony.... Arrest of two men for burning Woodland mills.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Clarkson returns East from California discouraged—Says everybody is in favor of McKinley—Richard Kereus says Ohio's standard-bearer may be nominated by acclamation—What Lionel A. Sheldon says.... Two sub-committees to frame a funding bill to be presented to both houses of Congress—Ida.... Fourteen miners killed by a terrific explosion in the Berwind-White shaft at Dubois, Pa.—Another explosion at the Adrian mines south of Dubois.... The Cuban resolutions are sent to a conference committee by the Senate—The House discusses the Curtis bill to abolish the death penalty—Blackburn's big bouquet.... The Supreme Court decides that Thomas Brown has no right to refuse to answer in the interstate commerce case.... Cuban filibusters in court at New Orleans—One H. R. Kendall claims to have lost \$20,000 at Baltimore.... Jerome Hill on the cotton crop.... The revolution in Nicaragua becoming serious.... Mrs. J. Coleman-Drayton gets a divorce.... Mrs. Edward Parker-Deacon, of Abelle scandal notoriety, returns home.... Ballington Booth will not again command the Salvation Army in America.

By Cable—Page 2, 3.
The Socialist question argued in the Reichstag—German bimetalists disappointed by the British Cabinet's declarations.... Honduras under martial law.... Arguments relating to foreign-borne cattle followed by the second reading of the Long Bill in the House of Commons.... Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," dead.... Barry defeats Wallace Ross in a scuffling race on the Thames.... Advance of the British-Egyptian Guards from Cairo—France will have Russia's support—Induces China to build a railroad.... A terrific fire at Colon.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Dispatches were also received from Chicago, Del.; Joliet, Ill.; Newport, Ky.; Denver, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Albany, N. Y.; St. Paul, Denver, London, Paris and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12.
Experiments with tobacco culture in Alameda county.... Trade in stocks at New York.... The daily quotations from the Exchange.... Liverpool grain and San Francisco callboard sales.... London silver and consols.... Local price lists.

Weather Forecast.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—For Southern California: Fair on Tuesday; light northwesterly winds.

LOST A SATCHEL.
H. R. Kendall Claims to Be Short Twenty Thousand Dollars.
BALTIMORE, March 23.—H. R. Kendall, who said he was employed by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York bankers, reported at Camden Station last night that he lost a satchel containing \$20,000 securities on the Baltimore and Ohio train between here and Washington.

THE STORY DISCREDITED.
NEW YORK, March 23.—J. P. Morgan & Co. deny all knowledge of H. S. Kendall. It is also denied that Kendall has been a loss of \$20,000 in the manner described in the Baltimore dispatch.

Fire at Joliet.
JOLIET (Ill.) March 23.—The Joliet branch of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, lost \$150,000 by fire this morning, throwing 200 men out of work.

THEY GIVE UP.

Allison's Friends See Only McKinley.

Manager Clarkson is Returning Eastward Discouraged.

Dick Kereus Says it Looks Like Acclamation.

What Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon Says—Second California Congress District Convention—Round-up at New York—Silverites.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—(Special Dispatch.) The Chronicle's special from Washington says:

"An interesting and significant bit of political news was received here this afternoon. James S. Clarkson, who went to California in the interest of Allison, is coming back East somewhat disheartened. It is known that he telegraphed to a friend here today saying that the McKinley sentiment in California and on the entire Pacific Coast was very strong and growing, and he feared that the tide could not be stemmed.

"Ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon is here on business. He said McKinley was daily becoming more formidable in California, and he would certainly have a large and enthusiastic following on the delegation.

"Richard Kereus of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the Republican National Committee, is in the city. He is on his way to New York on business. He is fairly bubbling over with McKinley enthusiasm and in conversation about the situation of the campaign, said this evening: 'The nomination of McKinley is already an assured fact. It is now bordering on the domain of nomination by acclamation. This popular uprising is growing in strength and vigor every day. It is unjust to say that emissaries in McKinley's interest have been sent out over the country, for this could not have been done. No such means are, or have been, at his disposal. I can say for Missouri that not even a postage stamp has been used to influence public sentiment. It came naturally. The State is absolutely unanimous for him and there is no second choice.'

THE NEW YORK ROUND-UP.
NEW YORK, March 23.—J. Sloat Fassett and S. E. Payne were among today's arrivals of prominent Republicans who will participate in the State convention tomorrow. Fassett is actively working up the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton. Payne is said to be slated for an electoral vote. T. C. Platt returned to the forenoon on the plea of indisposition. He was able, however, to give audience to several leaders from the interior of the State. The platform will show only national affairs, and that no mention of State issues will be incorporated. The platform will show only national affairs, and that no mention of State issues will be incorporated.

NEW YORK, March 23.—(Special Dispatch.) Under her maiden name of Baldwin, Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon, daughter of the late Admiral Baldwin and divorced wife of L. P. Deacon, who shot and killed Emile Abelle in France four years ago, returned to America today on the French steamer La Normandie. Those passengers who read upon the passenger list the name of Mme. F. Baldwin and femme de chambre, saw merely a beautiful, vivacious brunette with a French manner. They did not recognize in their charming opposite at the table a woman whose indiscretions cost one man his life and another his liberty for many weeks. Mrs. Deacon would not say anything regarding her plans in America, but it is understood that her trip is a business one and that she will return to France as soon as her affairs will permit.

It will be remembered that Deacon shot Abelle in his wife's rooms at Hotel Splendide at Cannes. He had gone away, ostensibly for several weeks, but returned secretly and discovered his wife in compromising relations with the French "masher," who had already aroused his jealousy by persistent attacks on his wife. Deacon shot him and Abelle died in a few hours. The latter's family was influential and Deacon was secured a divorce and the custody of his children.

Mrs. Deacon, after the tragedy, spent several months on her brother's ranch near Los Gatos, but afterward she returned to France, where she has since lived. Deacon's prompt and deadly punishment of the man who had dishonored his home, created a sensation in France and taught French gallants a wholesome lesson.

THOSE MILEAGE RATES.
A Complaint by the Canadian Pacific and "So" Lines.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
CHICAGO, March 23.—The Canadian Pacific and the "So" line have made a request of Chairman Caldwell that he cause the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific to take out certain rates that were in effect when the agreement of the Transcontinental Association was formed, and which the two roads that now object to the continuance of the rates were cognizant at the time of forming the agreement. Chairman Caldwell has asked for arguments on both sides.

The rates to which the Canadian Pacific and the "So" object are the mileage rates from Minneapolis to Pacific Coast points. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific say they cannot take out the rates so long as the Southern Pacific and the Oregon-Short Line keep them in effect. The rates are 2 1/2 cents per mile as a decided reduction from the regular tariff rates. The regular tariff from Minneapolis to Seattle is \$60 and the mileage is \$45.42.

The Canadian Pacific and the "So" have asked the chairman that while these mileage rates are kept in effect the regular rate be reduced to 40¢ to all North Pacific Coast points, taking the regular tariff rate of \$60. The chairman has asked that the arguments be in his hands by April 1.

New York's Excise Bill Signed.
ALBANY (N. Y.) March 23.—Gov. Morton signed the Raines High-Lowce Bill today.

Some of the audience hissed at the mention of Morton's name, but Gen. Swayne stopped this in a hurry. He said that the Governor deserved to be cheered, and that the machine in the Republican party was none of his making. It had been hoped that the name of Gov. Morton would be before the convention without opposition, but it appeared that the sentiment of the country was for McKinley. Gen. Swayne introduced as the next speaker Senator Frank D. Pavey of this city, who spoke of the general depression under the Democratic administration.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the assembly in favor of and also pledging the members to aid in the nomination of McKinley. A committee of fifteen on organization was selected.

FROM REED'S TERRITORY.
BOSTON, March 23.—At the Tenth Congress District Republican Convention tonight, A. L. Sweet and C. H. Hammon were elected delegates to St. Louis. Both men are the candidates of Congressman Harry Atwood, an avowed McKinley man.

GOT THEIR ORDERS.
MANKATO, (Minn.) March 23.—The Second Minnesota District Republican Convention today elected W. R. Edwards and W. W. Williams delegates to St. Louis. They are instructed for McKinley.

COMBINATION FALLS THROUGH.
AUSTIN (Tex.) March 23.—After an all-day session the Committee on Pacific Railroads will tomorrow appoint a sub-committee consisting of Senators Frye, Brice and Wolcott, to confer with a sub-committee of the House Pacific Railroads Committee and decide on a funding bill which shall be reported to both houses. As the Senate committee, with the exception of Senator Morgan, has practically decided on what the bill ought to be, and as the House committee is in about the same condition, it is probable that inside of two weeks, a funding bill not very dissimilar from Huntington's proposition will be on the calendar of each house.

Tomorrow there will be a hearing of the House committee and Representative Barham will submit some facts which he has gathered with reference to the doings of the Railroad Commission in California and to the rates which have been charged by the Southern Pacific. He will produce a letter of Commissioner Lurie, showing the facts in the matter of the action of the commissioners directing that rates should be reduced 25 per cent, and will endeavor to show some errors in the statement of the Railroad Manager Stubbs when before the committee.

An opportunity will be given to Speaker Reed to show whether he is willing to accord representation in the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to one whose sentiments are against the funding proposition. Congressman Boomer of Louisiana, who was a member of the committee, lost his seat the other day when the House decided against him in a contested election case. Mr. Boomer was perhaps only lukewarm in support of funding and Speaker Reed has been accused of fixing the committee so that it would contain no member who would be arduous and able in opposing an extension of the debt.

A movement is on foot to press Speaker Reed to appoint in Mr. Boomer's place a Democrat representing the anti-railroad sentiment, as held by a part of the California delegation. One of the Republican members of the delegation will tomorrow ask Speaker Reed to appoint Congressman Maguire of San Francisco in Mr. Boomer's place. This would, of course, assure them that the report from the committee, and those who are interested in Reed's Presidential aspirations and who want him to carry California in the convention, will urge that this request be granted.

SENATE REVIEW.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—An unexpected climax to the Cuban debate was reached in the Senate today when, on motion of Senator Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Cuban resolutions were recommended to the committee. The vote to recommend was unanimous and without the formality of a roll-call, representing a general consensus of opinion that the committee should so change the resolutions as to overcome the opposition that has developed. Messrs. Sherman, Morgan and Lodge were appointed to represent the Senate in a further conference.

Simultaneous with this action Senator Mills reported a resolution which proposed to go further than has been suggested at any previous time. They direct the President to require Spain to grant local self-government to Cuba, and in case Spain refuses, the President is authorized to use the military and naval forces in taking possession of Cuba and holding it until self-government is established by the Cuban people.

Senator Platt also introduced resolutions limiting the action of Congress to an expression of sympathy for Cuba's struggle and authorizing the President to extend the friendly offices of the United States toward securing a free independent republican form of government. With the Cuban resolution recommended to the conference, the Senate turned its attention to the Executive Appropriation Bill, which was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

The House spent most of the day considering the Curtis bill to abolish the death penalty in all cases where it is prescribed in the Federal statutes (sixty in number). Under sections 53 and 5345 of the Revised Statutes, where the jury might qualify the verdict "without capital punishment," the bill makes no changes in the penalty that can be inflicted by military and naval courts-martial. Among the crimes now punishable by death abolished by the bill are murder and robbery on the high seas, accessory before the fact to murder, piracy, etc., on the high seas, destruction of vessels at sea, arson of vessels of war, etc. The bill failed to pass for want of a quorum.

The Senate bill authorizing the leasing of educational lands in Arizona, which was a modification of the bill passed by the House over the President's veto some time ago, was passed, as was several bridge bills.

TAKING CUBA BY FORCE.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senator Mills of Texas today introduced the following joint resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is hereby directed to request the government of Spain to authorize

FUNDING BILL.

Entirely New Measure to Be Prepared.

It Will not Differ Much from Huntington's Idea.

Speaker Reed Face to Face with a Dilemma.

The Cuban Debate Furnishes a Surprise—Resolutions Sent to Conference and No Opposition Made—Mills's Wants.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)
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"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is hereby directed to request the government of Spain to authorize

the people of Cuba, subject to the sovereignty of Spain, to institute such local government as they may wish, and invest it with such powers as they may think necessary to secure to the people of Cuba the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"Sec. 2. In case Spain shall refuse to grant to the inhabitants of Cuba the rightful power of self-government, then the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States, and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, arm and equip such military forces as may be necessary to protect them from invasion."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
REGULAR SESSION.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, March 23.—SENATE.—Senator Blackburn's return to the Senate today after the exciting and fruitless Senatorial contest before the Kentucky Legislature, was signally by an unusual demonstration by his colleagues. On the Senator's desk was the largest and most elaborate floral design ever brought to the Senate, rising twelve feet from the floor and overhanging the desks of Senators Walthall and Vest, on either side. The main design represented the coat-of-arms of Kentucky, with two huge dolls clasping hands as the central figures, around which was worked the State motto, "FERTILIS IN PACE." Above this was a large horseshoe of La France and Pearl roses, while below and around were great sheaves of oak leaves and acorns. The whole was topped with the wide-spreading branches of American Beauty roses. The tribute came from Mr. Blackburn's Senatorial associates, several other large designs were from personal friends. Senator Blackburn entered the chamber shortly after the session opened, and was warmly greeted by his associates.

In presenting petitions from Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, the faculties of Yale and Williams colleges, and many distinguished public men and scientists, Senator Gallinger showed the heavy mortality from pulmonary diseases, and urged that the government might well give attention to saving human life.

When Senator Sherman brought forward the Cuban resolutions, there was an animated debate as to securing a final vote. Senator Culberson in charge of the Legislative Appropriation bill said he could not give way to the indefinite extension of the Cuban debate, to the exclusion of other business. Senator Sherman responded that the committee desired a vote, and he thought it remarkable, with the war raging in Cuba, that the question could not be speedily acted on.

Senator Platt of Connecticut said the trouble with the resolutions was that three Senators on the conference committee had thrown aside the Senate resolutions and had accepted the House resolutions. "And venture to say," he proceeded, "that not five Senators approve the House resolutions now before us."

The Senate suggested to Senator Sherman and his associates that they recede from their agreement to the House resolutions, which the Senators did not want, and present something more acceptable.

"If we had any assurance," said Senator Sherman, that the Senate would accept and disapprove of the subject in another form, then we would be willing to accept the suggestion."

Senator Platt went on to say that he could speak only for his party, and it must be apparent that Senators did not wish to adopt resolutions which were contradictory in their terms.

"I suggest to the conference committee," said Senator Hoar, rising and addressing Senator Sherman, "that he ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to a disagreement on the conference report, thus sending the subject back to the conference committee."

"But why not vote?" insisted Senator Sherman.

Senator Hoar said the whole subject could be dealt with in two minutes, if Senator Sherman would give the unanimous consent to recommend them.

"Then," said Senator Sherman, desistively, "I will make the motion to test the question."

This colloquy proceeded out of order, as Senator Palmer of Illinois had the floor for a speech against the Cuban resolutions, and insisted on going on. He yielded, however, to allow Senator Sherman to give the following formal notice: "I now give notice that in order to expedite action on this subject, and in order to the chairman of the committee, I will move to recommit the pending resolutions to the conference committee."

As Senator Palmer had the floor, Senator Sherman did not secure immediate action in his motion.

Senator Palmer urged the unnecessary offering of contradictory resolutions of the House resolutions. They embraced a needless threat of intervention, which, if executed, meant intervention by war. The Sherman spoke of the unorganized condition of the Cubans. This brought out protests from Senator Morgan and Senator Call. The former said that the president of the United States, Mr. McKinley, together with a letter from Crosby S. Noyes of the Washington Star, giving assurances of the authenticity of the documents.

Senator Morgan said he approved every word of that splendid appeal of Cisneros.

Senator Mills offered a joint resolution, after which he said he would speak on the resolution tomorrow.

Senator George of Mississippi spoke in opposition to the resolutions.

At 2 o'clock there was a lull in the speeches, whereupon Senator Sherman sought to secure a vote on his resolution to recommit the resolutions to the conference committee. A vote was about to be taken, when Senator Allen offered a speech. Many Senators urged him to wait, as the Sherman motion was the subject of the subject for the present. Senator Allen insisted on going on, and the vote was not ordered.

Senator Allen said that the United States stood by while Spain applied the knife to the throats of the Cubans, we would be justly chargeable by the world with complicity and cowardice. He ridiculed the waning patriotism of the Senators. At first Senators had "fallen over each other" to support the resolution. Then the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) had sounded the signal for retreat.

"And now," concluded Senator Allen, "the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) moves to recommit. It looks as though he joined in the retreat, and this will be the last of his resolution."

As soon as Senator Allen closed Senator Sherman pressed his motion to recommit. There was no word of opposition, and the presiding officer, Senator Bacon, put the question. Not more than twenty Senators were present. There was a chorus of yawns and no yawns, and the motion prevailed.

A roll-call was ordered, and the Senate immediately turned to other business. The recommitment came so quickly that the crowds did not realize what had been done until the clerk began reading the government of Spain to authorize

HORRIBLE DEEDS OF BLOODSHED.

A Mysterious Assassin Carving People.

Three Victims Mutilated in a
Revolutionary Fashion.

The New Caledonia Officials
Utterly Perplexed.

Train-robbers' Leader Cuts His
Throat in Jail—Mrs. Davidson's
Trial Begun—Child Killed by
a Locomotive.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.
VANCOUVER (B. C.), March 23.—(Special Dispatch.) The steamer Warimoo, which arrived today from Australia, brings news of startling tragedies in the French penal colony of New Caledonia. The colony is terrorized by a mysterious criminal, supposed to have escaped from the authorities. He resembles those of the Whitechapel murderer, "Jack the Ripper." His crimes are revolting. He evades large squads of police, guards and detectives with the greatest ease, and commits horrible crimes.

Auberton, a wealthy and prominent settler, was the first victim. His remains were cut and slashed with a bowie knife in a revolting manner. The motive of the murderer seems to have been simply an insane lust for blood, as many valuables in the room were untouched. Auberton was an inoffensive man, the proprietor of a large coach factory.

The second murder occurred in a public park. In quite a beautiful spot surrounded by flower beds and shade trees, where citizens are wont to nod and smoke through the heated hours of the day, the bodies of two Europeans were found, whose names could not be ascertained. At high noon, while taking a siesta on a rustic bench before returning to their labors in the cool of the evening, they had been suddenly attacked from behind by the maniac murderer. After they were stunned their hands were chopped off and the remains horribly mutilated by a long murderous-looking axe, marked on the blade by a United States manufacturer. Numerous people were in the park, and the police were there in a remarkably short time. How the deed could be done in such an indescribably brief time without the deed being detected or discovered in flight, is puzzling the entire police force.

THE TRAIN-ROBBER'S LEADER.

Lovers Cuts His Throat in Jail with a Razor.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
VISALIA, March 23.—Lovers, the leader of the gang of train-robbers in jail for attempting to hold up a train last week, cut his throat with a razor tonight and will probably die. Lovers' condition was discovered by his fellow-prisoners shortly after 6 o'clock, and the alarm was given. When the officers arrived he was dying from loss of blood. He had cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the windpipe and all the smaller bloodvessels, but missing the jugular vein.

Lovers secured the razor from Billy Edwards, who frequented his saloon, on the pretense that he wanted to shave. Lovers' action is considered an acknowledgment of the guilt of the gang.

SAFE-CRACKERS CAUGHT.

Three Bad Men Who Will Go Back to Missouri.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—William Loughbridge, a recent arrival from the East, is locked up in the city prison at the request of the police officials of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. B. B. Lee of this city is also in custody as an accomplice after the fact, in the crime which it is supposed Loughbridge and other crooks committed.

On the night of February 7, of this year, the State Bank at Nevada, Mo., was entered. The safe was cracked, and fourteen bonds, worth \$1000 each, belonging to Mrs. Eliza Breckenridge, were stolen. On March 11, Chief Crowley received a communication from the Chief of Police of Kansas City, calling his attention to the crime, giving a description and numbers of the stolen bonds, and a request for the arrest of Loughbridge, Jake Weber, otherwise known as "Dutch Jake," and William O'Brien, a gentleman of many crimes and aliases, known in different vicinities upon which he had imposed his unscrupulous personality, as "Red" O'Brien, John O'Brien, and "Denver Red."

Accompanying the order for the arrest of the worthy trio was an offer of a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of the safe-crackers, and the recovery of the property. Loughbridge was soon located, but not arrested; the police hoping to capture the other two thieves. The Market-street Bank notified the police that the bonds had been offered for sale, and Dr. Lee, the holder, was induced to call again.

When arrested, Lee claimed that he was an innocent party, negotiating the sale of the bonds for a friend who had acted for Loughbridge. The latter has been employed in a local real estate office, and says he came here from Texas. He will try to secure his liberty by habeas corpus proceedings. None of the bonds were found in his rooms. The police believe that Weber and O'Brien were the real culprits, but the test dividing the plunder they fled from Savanna in different directions.

MRS. DAVIDSON'S TRIAL.

She Must Get Along Without Miss Overman's Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The trial of Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, charged with having extorted \$500 from Rev. C. O. Brown, was begun in the Superior Court this morning. The attorney for the defense moved for a continuance on the ground that Miss Mattie Overman and Mrs. Tunnell, necessary witnesses to the defense, were absent, one in Mexico, and the other near the Mexican border.

Counsel said he intended to prove by these witnesses that a conspiracy was formed between Dr. Brown, Mattie Overman and Mrs. Tunnell to falsely accuse and convict Mrs. Davidson of blackmail. He added that the absent witnesses were being supplied with money by Dr. Brown to absent themselves from the city at the time. All these statements were supported by the

affidavits of Mrs. Davidson, which were afterward filed.
The court denied the motion for a continuance, stating that the absent witnesses were beyond his jurisdiction, and would not probably come within his jurisdiction. The defendant excepted to the decision, and the rest of the day was occupied with an attempt to secure the jury. The District Attorney is assisted in the prosecution by two criminal lawyers.

THE "SUGAR KING."

Spreckels Talks of His Proposed
Factories—Not in Politics.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SANTA CRUZ, March 23.—Claus Spreckels, who is spending a few days at his Aptos country residence, overlooking improvements which he is making on his ranch, said yesterday, in an interview, that he will go to Europe next month for the purpose of inspecting sugar factories with a view to investigating any improvements that have been made, and will return in July.

He said that as yet he has not selected a location for the five sugar factories he contemplates erecting. He thought Woodland, however, would be a good place for a factory. The new factories will not have a daily capacity of less than 2500 tons each. The Watsonville factory has a daily capacity of 1000 tons. He will offer every encouragement to farmers to raise beets, so as to ascertain the adaptability of the soil before deciding to locate a factory in their locality. He has decided not to erect a factory in Salinas Valley, although he purchased recently 10,000 acres. He expects to have the Valley road completed to Fresno in July, even if he is not able to obtain right-of-way.

Spreckels said he had no aspirations to be a United States Senator, or to hold any political office. He had many plans in contemplation for the improvement of the State. As regards his investment in Salinas lands, he said that some of the land for which he paid 85 cents per acre yields an annual revenue of \$12 per acre.

A BIG LAND SUIT.

Efforts of Rawson Parkhurst to Save
His Father's Property.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Suits will be filed in Fresno tomorrow by Denison & De Haven on behalf of Rawson H. S. Parkhurst, involving the ownership of five hundred lots in that city valued at \$60,000, and the Marietta vineyard of 160 acres at Fowler, worth at least \$50,000. The Fresno property is owned by D. W. Parkhurst, the father of the plaintiff, and formerly one of the richest land-holders in the San Joaquin Valley. The Fowler vineyard was placed in trust by him for his three minor sons, but was alienated in an attempt to raise \$30,000 to meet his subsequent indebtedness, and although the mortgage on the contents was burned, the suit against the property has been foreclosed upon and ordered sold.

Being unable to furnish the necessary bonds for appeal, D. W. Parkhurst was in imminent danger of losing the vineyard, and not only that, but the 500 Fresno lots as well. His eldest son, Rawson, however, became of age, and has intervened to protect his interests as well as those of his younger brothers and parents. They are all made parties to the action, but the real defendants are the Savings Bank of Southern California, the Fresno National Bank and its president, H. D. Colson.

BURNED WOODLAND MILLS.

Two Former Lessees Arrested for
Arson—A Watchman's Story.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
WOODLAND, March 23.—Phil M. Collins and C. A. Shepard, late lessees of the Woodland mills, were arrested today on a charge of arson. The Woodland mills were set on fire on the night of January 27, but it was discovered in time to save the mills. On the following night another fire broke out and this time the mills were destroyed.

E. R. Shirley, night watchman at the mills, is the chief witness against the men. Shirley says that Collins and Shepard told him that they had tried to burn the mill on January 27, and they offered him \$1000 to join them in another attempt. Shirley at first consented, but on an examination was made that the mill should be burned on the night of January 28. Shirley repented, however, and told Collins and Shepard that he would have nothing to do with the plan. On the night of January 28 Shirley was laid off and another watchman employed. That night the mill and its contents were burned. Collins and Shepard have been held in \$200 bail, which they will probably secure.

VILLAGES BLOWN AWAY.

Probable Fate of Suva and Other
Fijian Towns—A Lost Pearl.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
VICTORIA (B. C.), March 23.—The Canadian-Australian steamer Warimoo, which arrived here last night, reports encountering a terrific hurricane on the sixth inst. She was then one day out from Suva, Fiji. So fierce was the storm that the steamer was forced to slow down for forty hours, and her officers assert that not only Suva, but every settlement in the Fijian group must have been totally devastated by a gale which for ferocity surpassed even the memorable hurricane which laid both the Fijian and Samoan islands in ruins several years ago. Pursuer Humphreys has communicated with the imperial authorities, so firmly convinced is he and his brother officers that Suva cannot have escaped destruction.

Aside from the storm the Warimoo had a comparatively uneventful voyage. She brings word of the loss of the steamer Pearl in the Brisbane River on February 13, through coming in collision in a strong current with the anchored government steamer Lucinda. Thirty-seven lives were lost.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The Most Thorough Master Ever
Had in California.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SACRAMENTO, March 23.—Adj. Gen. Barrett has ordered the general annual inspection of the National Guard of the State and for the past week or more, Capt. E. D. L. Carlington, U.S.A., and Col. J. C. Currier, Inspector on the staff of Maj. Gen. W. H. Dins, have been carrying on the work. The adjutant-general says that this is the most thorough inspection and master ever made in California. The inspectors will have finished the San Joaquin Valley tonight and the result shows much improvement in that section over 1895.

The inspectors will leave for Bakersfield tonight and commence there tomorrow. Adj. Gen. Barrett will meet them at San Jose tomorrow and accompany them on their visits to the different companies in the State.

TOWED INTO PORT.

British Bark Alexandria Arrives at
San Francisco on Fire.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The British bark Alexandria was towed into port today by the tug Fearless in a burning condition. She left Newcastle, N. S. W., on December 27, 1895, for Port

Los Angeles. On March 19, in lat. 34.42 N. and long. 124.5 W. smoke was discovered issuing from her hold. She fell in with the schooner Helen N. Kimball, bound from Port Harford for Tacoma, the next day, and the captain of the schooner agreed to stay by the burning vessel if her captain would put into the harbor. The stores and baggage of the burning vessel were transferred to the schooner and her head turned toward this port. She was picked up by the Fearless near the Farallones today and towed to the mudflats where she was beached. It is not known what the damage will amount to.

DEHEADED BY A TRAIN.

Little Edna Oberg is Killed at Paso
Robles.

PASO ROBLES, March 23.—At noon the north-bound passenger train No. 6 ran over and instantly killed the little eleven-month-old child of C. O. Oberg. The little girl, Edna Oberg, seemed bewildered and ran along the track a few steps and then attempted to go back, when she stumbled and fell with her neck across the rail.

The engineer reversed his engine, put on the airbrakes and did everything possible to stop the train, but it ran on and over the little neck, severing the head from the body. The fireman made a bold jump from the engine to save the child, but he stumbled and fell, and came near rolling under the engine. When he regained his footing it was too late.

Jeremiah Lynch's Deep Design.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A meeting of the directors of the Hale and Norcross Mining Company was held this afternoon. It is reported that Jeremiah Lynch, president of the company, has decided to unite with Zedig, Levy and others to secure the removal of Tanager, the superintendent, to whom the Virginia City miners are so bitterly opposed. R. P. Keating, it is said, will succeed Tanager. It is said that "Fox and Haggart" are much opposed to the change.

Arrested a "Fence."

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—This evening a young man named Thomas Lichtenstein, a clerk in a pawnbroker's shop, was arrested on a charge of having received goods knowing them to have been stolen. A few days ago he purchased for \$30 a set of diamond earrings worth \$250. The jewels had been stolen from Mrs. J. P. Richardson by Fanny Buchanan, a servant girl who is now in jail. Lichtenstein is out on bail.

A Sacramento Dead.

SACRAMENTO, March 23.—John Black, an old and highly respected business man of Sacramento, died today. His death was supposed to have been hastened by the custody of her infant son, while getting off a street car some weeks ago in San Francisco. Black was 65 years old and a native of Ireland.

"White Hat's" Horse.

MODESTO, March 23.—County Assessor Campbell has levied upon two hundred and forty head of stock in the Carty pasture belonging to "White Hat" McCarty & Son for their taxes and costs. He assessed the stock at \$18,000 and the sale day is fixed for Monday, March 30, at 10 a.m.

A Jackson Murder Trial.

JACKSON, March 23.—The trial of Henry Linton for the murder of Henry Vogele commenced today. Vogele attempted to collect a bill from Linton. The latter gave him a check, and after Vogele turned to go, it is alleged that Linton shot him in the back.

H. H. Burd Not H. H. Burke.

WOODLAND, March 23.—Henry H. Burd, who was arrested in Stockton Saturday under the supposition that he was H. H. Burke, wanted here for forgery, was released today. It was a case of mistaken identity.

Mrs. Marceau's Application.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Mrs. Theodore Marceau has filed application for the custody of her infant son and for alimony pending the decision in the suit for divorce begun against her by her husband.

HAS RUSSIA'S SUPPORT.

FRANCE MAY ACT AS SHE SEES FIT
IN EGYPT.

Feeling Against England and Germany is Bitter—The Turk is Interested—Advance of the British. No Indemnity Asked.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: "France will certainly have the support of Russia in whatever policy she chooses to adopt in Egypt."

The Novost calls for the neutrality of Egypt under the guarantee of the European governments. The Vedomosti says that France has now the word. It will not be long before she speaks, and when she does she will have the support of those with whom political honesty is not an empty term. The feeling here against England and Germany is bitterly expressed.

THE TURKS INTERESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—An extraordinary council of Ministers, lasting all day, was held here Saturday. The subject under discussion being the British-Egyptian expedition.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

CAIRO, March 23.—News from the front received today confirms the report that the British-Egyptian advance guards under Maj. Collinson occupied Akashah Friday without opposition. A fort will be built there.

BY THE POWERS.

PARIS, March 23.—It is asserted here this evening that more powers besides France and Russia will seize the occasion of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile to demand a guarantee for the evacuation of Egypt. The negotiations between France and Great Britain, however, promise to have a satisfactory settlement.

NO INDEMNITY ASKED.

ROME, March 23.—The statement that the Negus Menelik has demanded an indemnity from Italy as a condition of peace is denied here.

Scared His Wife.

Peter McDonald has forgotten to love and cherish his wife. The couple do not live peaceably together. Last night Peter got drunk and then paid a call on his wife, at her residence on Turner street. He kicked in the door, demanded money and threatened violence if she did not at once produce it. Officer Robbins and Officer Stephenson arrived just in time to save the woman from harm. The unlucky Peter will have to answer to two charges. Officer Robbins will prosecute him for being drunk and his (McDonald's) wife for disturbing the peace.

Washed Too Much.

Four Chinamen were arrested last night for violating the washing ordinance. Ah Chee and Ah Mow were arrested at a laundry on Main and Carr streets, by Officer Blackburn at 11:30 o'clock. Two others, booked at the Police Station simply as "Chinamen" and "Chinamen," were arrested by Officer Reynolds and Phillips in a laundry at Temple and Pearl streets. All four were released on bail.

CORBETT SEEKS BIGGER GAME.

He Rejects a Match with Mitchell.

The Bolingbroke Club Offers a
Large-sized Purse.

"Pompador Jim" Yearns Only
for "Lanky Bob."

Hamilton Will See the L.A.W. Racing
Board—Wallace Ross Defeated.
O'Donnell and Stout Fight
Fifteen Rounds.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
NEW YORK, March 23.—The following cablegram from George W. Atkinson of Sporting Life, London, to Richard K. Fox was received today: "Bolingbroke Club offers \$12,000 for Mitchell and Corbett. (Signed) Atkinson. Corbett who is in Cincinnati, has been communicated with."

HIS GAME FITZSIMMONS.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—James J. Corbett, when shown the proposition from Bolingbroke Club, said: "I would gladly accept this offer if I were after money, because I count it easy money, but my game is Fitzsimmons."

LOGAN WAS CROWDED.

The "Iron Horse" Beaten by Monita.
"By" Holly's Play.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The defeat of Logan, the "Iron Horse," a 1 to 3 favorite, was the sensation of the day at Bay District. Logan was badly crowded against the rail by Monita and was unable to get through, otherwise he would certainly have won. The claim of foul was not allowed by the judges. "By" Holly, the well-known "fallejo turman," killed the ring on Montalade in the last race, backing the horse down from 25 to 1 to 1 to 1. Montalade won galloping.

Two favorites, one second choice and three outsiders were the winners. The weather was perfect and the track fair. The attendance was large. Seven and a half furlongs: Hazel D. won, Mirambo second, Artemus third; time 1:12.
Four furlongs: Rey del Tierra won, Roselle second, Scarborough third; time 0:54.
Six furlongs: Artist won, Catch 'Em second, Morven third; time 1:14.
One and one-eighth miles, over four hurdles: Bell Ringer won, Three Forks second, Templeton third; time 2:07.
Seven and a half furlongs, inside course: Monita won, Logan second, Nellie G. third; time 1:44.
Seven furlongs: Montalade won, Decision second, Benham third; time 1:32.

O'Donnell and Stout.

HOT SPRINGS (Ark.), March 23.—Fully two thousand sports witnessed the fight at Central Park this afternoon between Billy O'Donnell of Memphis and George Stout of Omaha. It was a hard-fought battle and both men received considerable punishment. At the end of the fifteenth round the referee declared the bout a draw.

Bicyclists Must Carry Coin.

OTTAWA (Ont.), March 23.—Bicycle touring from the United States and other countries will this year be required to deposit at the Canadian custom-house the full retail price of their wheels on entering this country, and when they are exported back the money will be refunded to owners.

Wallace Ross Defeated.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (England), March 23.—W. A. Barry defeated Wallace Ross of New Brunswick in a sculling match on the Tyne today for a purse of £100.

Judge Long's Pension Case.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Chief Justice Fuller announced today that the pension case of Judge Long, which has once been argued, has been restored to the docket for argument before the full bench of the Supreme Court, and that it would be heard on the second Monday of the next term. After the other cases already set for that date. The case of Wong Kim Ark, to test the citizenship of a person born in this country of Chinese parents was set for the same date. The Chief Justice announced that on Thursday the court may take a recess till Monday, April 23, and that the present term was suspended. The court will adjourn finally, after the May term.

German Bimetallists Disappointed.

LONDON, March 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "In the course of the debate in the Reichstag over the bill embracing Dr. Lieber's plan to form a sinking fund, Count von Kardorff confessed that German bimetallists were bitterly disappointed at the declarations of the British Cabinet to the effect that although Great Britain would participate in an international monetary conference, Great Britain herself would not recede from a gold standard."

Attorney Snowhook's Failure.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Attorney Patrick W. Snowhook made an assignment today to Homer B. Galpin. The assets are \$250,000; liabilities, \$200,000. The failure is due to stagnation in the real estate market.

OUR HIGH-CLASS HARDWOOD MANTELS

Are being closed out

At lower prices than ever before.

Also Grates, Andirons,

Fire Sets and Baskets,

Below original eastern cost.

TUTTLE MERCANTILE CO.,

308-310 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Take a Whack AT THE—

CRACKER JACK,

THE NEW—

5 CENT
CIGAR

Alfalfa Pays!
You can buy the
Best Alfalfa Land

In the Country for
\$25 an Acre

With Water.

\$10 an Acre down; bal. 8, 6 and 8 yrs.

Located in

Minneola Valley,

On the main line of the Santa Fe R.R.

You can more than pay for your land the first year by planting it to alfalfa. For maps and full particulars call on

WILDE & STRONG,
General Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers
228 W. Fourth St.

MEXICAN, HUNGARIAN, AUSTRALIAN, OPALS.

A charming collection of
these beautiful gems, gathered
from the corners of the
earth—mounted in rings and
pins, or unset.

LISSNER & CO.,

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths,
Opticians,
South Spring Street.
Broadway and 11th St., Oakland.

COLON A PREY TO FIRE.

THE COMMERCIAL PART OF THE
CITY LARGELY DESTROYED.

Though Assisted in Suppressing the
Outburst of Flame the Local
Department Spends Five Hours
with the Blaze.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, March 23.—The World's special cable dispatch from Colon, dated March 23, says that a terrific fire raged there for five hours and burned its way out at 8 o'clock tonight. It destroyed the better half of the commercial part of Colon, including a large number of tenement-houses, every important Chinese store, the hotels and government buildings, including the prison and school and markets and the Court of Justice. All of the Panama Railroad property was saved, only a few cars being burned.

There was much looting of property during the excitement of the fire. One life was lost and hundreds are left homeless. The Panama fire brigade came across the isthmus to assist in fighting the flame. The damage is roughly estimated at \$500,000, the insurance covering about one-twentieth part. Business has been suspended.

Offer for Holmes's Autobiography.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Efforts are being made by several publishers to secure the story of the life of H. Holmes to write the story of his life, including a full confession of his crimes. A New York newspaper is the highest bidder, having offered Holmes \$7500 for such a story. The condemned man has lately done a great deal of writing, the character of which he has concealed, and it is not known whether he has accepted any of the numerous offers.

FOR ART LOVERS AND
MEN AND WOMEN
OF CULTURE.

Moran's Magnificent Masterpiece.

The attention of connoisseurs and critics in the world of art, and of all people of culture and refinement, is especially called to the fact that the lithographic reproduction of this celebrated painting was made under the special personal direction of the artist Moran himself. Every one of the twenty-one component colors used in the printing was first approved by the artist before being put upon the lithographic stone.

The Grandeur of the Gorge Portrayed.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, that wonderland of the world, pictured by an artist whose conception was striking, resistless, grand. Thomas Moran's painting, "THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO," was the artistic triumph and sensation of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The faithfulness of the artist in picturing the awful grandeur of the gorge; the delightful delicacy with which he has touched the rolling clouds of mist; the masterly manner in which he has handled Nature's coloring; that melodrama of flame and gold, and rose and wine and azure, is altogether superb.

19th Century Genius.

It is only high genius that has made possible the reproduction of such a splendid work of art, without the loss of a single sun glint; with all the heights and depths of shade luminously portrayed—a reproduction so real that the master whose hand guided the brush-strokes on the original canvas says of it, in effect: "As perfect as perfect can be."

It is this great lithographic triumph, this magnificent reproduction of Moran's famous picture, 22 1/2 x 38 1/2 inches in size, that THE TIMES has arranged to supply to subscribers. It is a picture with a theme grand enough and an execution beautiful enough to make it worthy a place on any wall—in any home.

Get the Picture for Your Home.

Get it now, for never again will you have such a chance. This reproduction of Moran's inspiration is worth in cash all we charge for THE TIMES and the picture in combination.

HOW TO GET IT.

The picture is on a sheet 42x27 1/2 inches over-all, the picture itself being 22 1/2 x 38 1/2 inches in size. It may be seen at the counting-room of THE TIMES, and is supplied to subscribers (without frame) at the following unequaled rates and upon the attractive terms named:

BY CARRIER, BY MAIL.
The Picture

A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

A sociable cup of tea was the indirect cause of a \$1500 fire last night, in which the home of C. E. Doty at No. 722 College street was half destroyed and its contents ruined by smoke and fire.

Mr. Doty has recently been living in a six-room cottage at No. 722 College street, which he rented from Thomas McCaffery, a well-known real estate patcher of the Southern Pacific. At present Mrs. Doty and her little daughter are in San Francisco. Mr. Doty is a native of the Pacific coast and Mr. Lindsey in the ownership of a planing-mill on Buena Vista street. A short time ago Mr. Doty sold his share in the planing-mill to Lindsey and Lindsey & Perin have been living with Mr. Doty.

Evening the three men went downtown, Lindsey and Doty were turned about 10:30 o'clock. They made a cup of tea on a gasoline stove, turned out the fire, and after drinking the comforting tea went to bed.

It was just after they had sunk into a peaceful sleep that the two men were awakened by the noise of an explosion and flames leaping from the chimney out of bed and into a few clothes, thinking all the time it was some other person's house. They discovered the nearness of the flames by the odor of kerosene. Lawson, a young man who lives just across the street, to turn in the fire, for the nearest fire is of course on Buena Vista and College streets. There was thus so much delay in turning out the alarm that the fire had gained much headway before the fire department arrived. But two powerful streams of water soon quenched the flames, leaving the shell of a house, with a flooded interior.

Mrs. James Wilkinson, the woman who first saw the fire, lives at No. 726 College street, with only a small vacant lot between the two cottages. She says the flames burst in a sheet through the kitchen window of the Doty house. She is sure that the fire started from the wicked gasoline stove, which is the root of the whole trouble. The heat of the burning house was so intense that the flames leaped from the chimney into her son's house. A neighbor named Cook saved Mrs. Wilkinson's dwelling from bursting into flames by playing on it with water.

People gathered from far and near to see the brilliant spectacle. They stood in all sorts of debatable positions, and some of them, while doing their work and examining the little pile of broken chairs, torn pictures, water-soaked books, etc., which was all that remained of the house, looked at the furniture, however, was insured. None of the neighbors knew positively, but they believed that the cottage had been insured by its owner, Thomas McCaffery.

The Family of Washington.

(Woodrow Wilson, in Harper's Magazine.) George Washington was cast for his career by a very scant and homely training. Augustine Washington, his father, was a poor surveyor, and he means to set him handsomely aloft, with as good a schooling, both in books and in affairs, as was to be had; he thought that the way to give his boy the best of the world was to advance him through his youth. He owned land in four counties, more than five thousand acres, and he had a fine view of the rivers that refresh the fruitful Northern Neck, besides several plots of ground in the promising village of Alexandria, and he had a few choice lands upon the Rappahannock; and one-twelfth part of the stock of the Principle Iron Company, whose mines and works he had bought for a small sum, yielded a better profit than any others in the two colonies. He had commanded a ship in his time, as so many of his neighbors did, and he had carried on a little carrying trade from the island to England, and no doubt bringing contented laborers back upon his voyage home again. He himself raised the ore and smelted it, and he had a fine view of the land, close to the Potomac, and had it carried the easy six miles to the river. Matters were very well managed there. Doty saved his money, and he spared to make the business profitable. Capt. Washington had represented his home parish of Truro, too, in the House of Burgesses, where his athletic figure, his good looks, and his fine voice, must have made him as conspicuous as his constituents could have wished. He was a man of the world, every inch, and he had a fine view of the world long enough, too, to see how stalwart and capable and of how noble a spirit his young son was to be, with how manly a bearing, and with how much of the world in him; and had loved him and made him his companion accordingly. But the end came of him before he could see the end of his career. He was a young man, but he was but forty-nine years of age, and before George was 12; and in his will there was, of course, for the young gentleman, too, to see how stalwart and capable and of how noble a spirit his young son was to be, with how manly a bearing, and with how much of the world in him; and had loved him and made him his companion accordingly. But the end came of him before he could see the end of his career. 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THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETIN.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles,
March 23, 1896.—At 5 a.m. the barometer
registered 30.12; at 5 p.m. 30.09. Thermom-
eter for corresponding hours showed 58 deg.
and 72 deg. Maximum temperature, 81 deg.;
minimum, 57 deg. Relative humidity, at 5
a.m., 79; at 5 p.m., 59. Wind, at 5 a.m.,
northwest; velocity, 4 miles; at 5 p.m., north-
west; velocity, 4 miles. Character of the
weather, at 5 a.m., clear; at 5 p.m., cloudy.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau, daily bulletin. Reports re-
ceived at Los Angeles on March 23, 1896. Ob-
servations taken at all stations at 5 p.m., 75th
meridian time.

Place. Bar. Ther.
Los Angeles, partly cloudy.....30.08 75
San Diego, cloudy.....30.04 74
San Luis Obispo, partly cloudy.....30.14 72
Fresno, cloudy.....30.14 70
San Francisco, clear.....30.14 70
Eureka, cloudy.....30.10 68
Portland, cloudy.....30.08 64

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

A rate war between rival bakers in
Pomona is reducing the price of bread
so low that citizens are tempted to lay
up a year's supply.

Happily that Escondido family pos-
sessed by eating canned berries escaped
a fatal termination of the illness. The
frequency of such accidents is a strong
argument in favor of putting up all
fruits in glass instead of tin. The dif-
ference in cost is largely offset by the
possible use of glass receptacles for
more than one season.

A man with a pointed head, long
nose, loose mouth and shifty eyes set
close together, is a pretty safe indi-
vidual to avoid. The poor woman who
was foolish enough to marry a biped
answering this description, is now
mourning the loss both of her sorry
apology for a husband, and of a large
slice of her savings in boot.

After Joaquin Miller's lecture in San
Diego recently, on what is not found
in books, a bright woman approached
the poet, with others, to shake his hand.
Joaquin gazed at the brilliant blonde
hair of the lady, remarking: "Ah, your
hair has been combed by the sunshine
of California." "Oh, no," replied the
quick-witted woman; "it was dyed in
the Mississippi Valley."

California is distinguished among the
States for the thoroughness of its com-
mon-school instruction. In no State has
the holding of teachers' institutes been
so productive of good results or so com-
mon. Just now both Riverside and San
Bernardino are holding them, and the
thought is suggested that the excel-
lence of the schools is directly due to
the excellence of the teachers. The in-
terchange of ideas at these frequent
gatherings may be responsible for more
good than can be readily computed.

Complaint is often made on this side
of the national boundary that known
criminals are allowed to slip through
the meshes of the law. In Lower Cal-
ifornia the trouble is of a different
sort. There persons accused of crime-
nality are kept in prison for months
in the hope that evidence of their mis-
deeds may be secured. They may be
innocent, but the authorities dislike
to think so. Hence the kick that is be-
ing registered by the friends of Pratt
and Garrett, who have been in the
carcel for a year and see no hope of
escape, though not a scintilla of evi-
dence can be found against them.

National City raises, among other
wonderful things, hens of peculiar hab-
its. They like to do things that other
hens do not do. The lowly plover hen is
disdained by them. Like Joaquin
Miller, they enjoy living on a plane
above the ordinary crowd. Earth seems
to be too earthy for these feathered bi-
bids. Therefore, when they want to lay
an egg, they fly to the branches of a
cypress tree, and on a perch some
twenty feet from the ground, let the
egg drop. The rancher who owns these
erratic fowls proposes to attach a ball
and chain to these high-minded crea-
tures in order to keep them near the
ground and save their eggs from de-
struction.

It is encouraging to note the steady
increase in the market price of crude
oil and the favorable effect this is
having on development. Such ruinous
competition as characterized the first
year's experience in the local field
should never be permitted again. In-
vestment should not run riot, but be
held in restraint obedient to the de-
mands of trade. By strict attention to
the requirements of the market Los
Angeles may produce oil enough to
provide cheap fuel for years to the
manufacturing concerns everywhere
springing up in California. Fairness
to the producer and to the consumer
should be the keynote to the quotations
in the oil market.

San Diego is to enjoy the benefits of
electric railway competition. The old
cable line leading to the pavilion on the
bluffs overlooking Mission Valley is to
be electrified and one of the most
charming sections of mesa land in Cal-
ifornia, made desirable for residence.
The plans of the company contemplate
the readornment of the pavilion
grounds and the considerable extension
of the park. From this elevated table-
land a view of unrivaled beauty may
be obtained, including bay and ocean,
valley and the range of mountains ex-
tending far into Lower California. With
such beautiful suburbs San Diego
should be the home of those who de-
light in the beauties of nature and
whose cultured society would attract
residents by thousands.

LAID TO REST.

The funeral services of Mrs. M. A. Hoch
were held at the family residence yesterday
afternoon. Rev. Burt Bates Howard officiat-
ing. There were many beautiful floral tributes
testifying to the high esteem in which the
deceased was held. She was born in San
Diego, and was the daughter of the late
John Young. Mrs. Hoch was president
of the Young Ladies' Christian Temperance
Union, of which Mrs. Hoch was president
acted as pall-bearer. They were the Misses
Frances Wilson, Lucia Black, Emma Her-
man, Laura Minnie and G. H. Painter. The
funeral was conducted by C. D. Henry, the
well-known funeral director.

A STILL FOR \$4.

Made by F. E. Brown, No. 214 South Spring
street, Los Angeles, Cal., for distilling at-
tacking water. Works on any size. Get circular.

Visit the Norwalk petting farm; thirty min-
utes from Los Angeles.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS.

SOME LIGHT CAST UPON INTENDING
FIESTA VISITORS.

Native Sons of the Golden West to
Be Here in Force—Decorative
Features of the Celebration,
Notable Singers to Be Present.

Much appreciation is expressed on ac-
count of the favorable conclusion of ne-
gotiations with the Pueblo Indians of
Yaleta, N. M., who will send a dele-
gation to La Fiesta. It is probable that
some of those who were here last year
will be in the company, but a larger
number will be induced to make the
journey next month. The reports of the
open-handed hospitality extended to them
have awakened interest throughout the
tribe, and it is learned from Charles F. Lum-
mis, their friend and patron that not less than 50 men,
women and children will visit Los An-
geles during fiesta week. Some formal-
ities are yet necessary, but the main
issue has already been assented to by
the governor and cacique, who wield
jointly with the native junta, or con-
gress, their authority over the tribe.
The present governor is Juan Dolores Jo-
jola, and it is by him that the company
will be selected to represent the tribe
at La Fiesta. From Mr. Lummis, who
lived among the Pueblos for some time,
interesting information is obtained re-
garding the governmental system of
the tribe. "The junta," says Mr. Lum-
mis, "is composed of about 200 men, all
over 40 years of age and distinguished
for their upright character and wisdom
in council. Any man who has reached
the required age is eligible for admis-
sion to the junta. Those desirous of
membership, against whom no objec-
tion exists, are nominated by the cac-
ique, who is the tribal potentate, or
high priest, and the nomination is usu-
ally confirmed by the junta. Members
hold office continually, or so long as
they maintain the deserving character.
In accordance with which they secured
their appointment as members of the
junta. Honorable performance of
tribal duties and the preservation of
the peace are the chief duties of the
junta members, who have no fears of
loss of office through the temporary
success of rival factions. It is a pure
democracy, though Indian.

"The cacique's duties are devotional,
it being his care to look after the tribal
sods and keep them in good humor,
or propitiate them if offended. The
churches look after the religious in-
struction of the people, according to
the tenets of later days, but the ancient
rites must look to the cacique for satis-
faction. He wields a great power in the
tribe, being the principal man except
in war, and even the war chief would
consult him on matters of importance
advising with him, for many religious in-
fluences must be regarded even in af-
fairs of state."

"In arranging for this feature of La
Fiesta, I have hopes that some of the
most notable athletes of the tribe will
be present. The famous runners will be
here to participate in the games, and
the party will bring baskets, belts,
shawls, pottery, and other articles of
native manufacture for sale to those
who may wish to buy them. I have
suggested to the committee the prop-
riety of some place in the center of
the fair grounds, where the Indians
may enjoy better facilities for disposing
of their wares, as this opportunity is
one of their greatest inducements for
coming again to Los Angeles. No, they
are not under special government re-
straint. They are citizens and free to
come and go as their leaders may di-
rect."

In connection with La Fiesta celebra-
tion, the Native Sons of the Golden
West of this city have succeeded in ob-
taining the consent of the delegates to
the Grand Parlor, which is to meet at
San Luis Obispo on April 21, to visit the
celebration here before convening the
Grand Parlor. The local parlors have
appointed to take charge of the entire
affair a general committee consisting
of E. A. D. Jones and R. Wedgewood of
Ramona Parlor; A. Ramlah, E. C. Schnabel and Milton
Glass of Los Angeles Parlor; and Dr.
D. W. Edelman, L. Lichtenberger and
Edmond Germain of the recently-or-
ganized Corona Parlor. A meeting of
the General Committee was held last
evening, officers were elected and sub-
committees on finance, accommodation,
press, decoration and transportation
were appointed. E. A. D. Jones was
selected chairman. A Ramlah secretary
and Dr. Edelman treasurer. It is esti-
mated that between 500 and 600 Native
Sons and members of their families
will attend, who otherwise would not
have come south. A committee of
three will go immediately to San Fran-
cisco to make arrangements with the
Grand Parlor, and it is expected the
steamship companies will offer extra
inducements for this excursion. The
project was suggested about a week
ago, and already word has been re-
ceived from the North that the idea has
been received with the highest favor,
and that a multitude of Natives can be
expected to participate in celebrating
La Fiesta.

The prize banners for use in the floral
parade are made of red, green and
yellow satin, fringed heavily with gilt
tassels and lettered in shaded gold. They
are mounted on bamboo staffs, and fas-
cinating with satin streamers and gilt
rings. The street draperies are all
finished, and nearly ready for placing.
Much attention is being given to the
floral costumes. Each float will have
four horses and to each float fourteen
men are assigned. Much care is re-
quired to prevent too great similarity
in costumes.

Among the notable soloists who have
been engaged are Mrs. Maude Berry
Fisher, soprano, and Mrs. Charles Dick-
son, contralto, both of San Francisco.
There was a fiesta chorus rehearsal
at Y.M.C.A. Hall last evening. The
attendance is increasing, and the choir
work bids fair to prove highly satis-
factory.

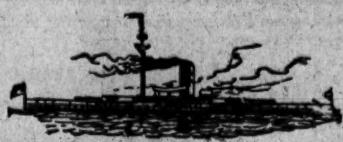
The military features will be elabo-
rate and are being arranged with much
care by Gen. Lee.
Gasper Orena of Santa Barbara, the
owner of the hay market site in Hope
street, has a very desirable use for
fiesta purposes free of expense.

Building at San Diego.

Clarence L. Barber, Esq., of San
Diego, was in the city yesterday on
business connected with the United
States District Court. "Much building
is still going on at San Diego," said
he. "A new block is about to be erected
on the corner of Fifth and C streets,
adjoining the Hotel Brewster, and the
new block lately erected by U. S. Grant,
Jr. This, with the other handsome
structures recently added to Fifth
street, will further centralize business
on that street, the commercial center
tending constantly northward and be-
ing now at Fifth and D streets. The
city is fairly prosperous, but we are
hoping for better things."

Chamber of Commerce Exhibits.

Another installment of San Diego's
famous lemons was added to the ex-
hibit of that city at the Chamber of
Commerce yesterday. More beautiful
specimens of the citrus family than
the Bonnie Brans are not grown in Cal-
ifornia, their glossy appearance and
abundance of juice making them quick
sellers in the local market. They are
not good shippers, unfortunately, the
Lisbon, Villa Franca and Eureka hav-
ing much better keeping qualities. All
these well-known varieties are grown
to perfection in the bay region.



"Monadnock,"
The finest Monitor on the Pacific
Coast, has just arrived at Coronado.

Hotel del
Coronado,

The Finest Hotel on the Pacific
Coast, is at Coronado.
TOURISTS, go and see both.
Local Agency, 129 N. Spring St.
H. F. NORCROSS, Agent.

Women's Waists.

The prettiest newest materials,
the best making and a perfect fit
are the distinguishing features
of our Waists.

I. Magnin & Co.,

227 S. Spring St.
Tel. 788 Black.
Free Pasadena Delivery.

BRANCH POSTOFFICES.

No Increase in Carrier Service if
They Are Established.

Postmaster Matthews has no official
advice regarding the intentions of the
department, but from the press dis-
patches he infers that it is intended to
relieve the local congestion by the es-
tablishment of branch postoffice sta-
tions, rather than by an increase in the
number of mail-carriers. In asking for
better facilities, these alternatives
were suggested, and it appears that
five branch offices are to be opened in
response to the request.

As in other instances, the location of
the offices having been determined ap-
proximately, those desirous of appoint-
ment as assistant postmasters will be
permitted to bid for the positions, pre-
ference being given to those whose loca-
tion and business seem best suited to
the conduct of the offices. The mat-
ter will doubtless be adjusted within
a few days, for it is thought that or-
ders are on the way from Washington
for the establishment of the branch sta-
tions.

He Doesn't Like Cows.

Lowling herds are all very well in their
place, but T. J. Saunders thinks that
when driven through a city street, af-
frighting horses, rushing into yards,
and breaking down shrubbery and young
trees, and trampling on children, they
are a public nuisance. In East Los
Angeles a number of railroad cat-
tle-pens, and almost every day one can
see herds driven through the streets
from place to place. The East Side
people have remonstrated in vain, so
yesterday Mr. Saunders took the mat-
ter in hand, and swore to a complaint
charging John Doe with driving cattle
along Workman street, without a per-
mit from the Chief of Police.

Another Source of Supply.

A resident of Angelino Heights, re-
ferring to the petition of persons on
Beaudry avenue and Angelina street,
south of Temple, in which they asked
for relief from unwholesome water,
says that injustice was done to that
section of the city by the report. The
condition, while true of the neighbor-
hood named, does not exist at Angelino
Heights, where the water used for do-
mestic purposes comes from a differ-
ent source of supply—the reservoir
above the Sisters' Hospital. To attain
that height the water has to be pumped
twice. The reservoir is covered and the
water clean and pure.

Lacerated His Hand.

Ralph Henderson was bitten in the
hand by a savage mastiff at 6 o'clock
yesterday afternoon at a saloon at No.
722 North Main street. The wound
was painful, as the flesh was much torn
and lacerated, but is not dangerous.
Henderson went to the Police Station
and had the dog seized. The dog had bitten
a number of people previously, so it was
killed, as too savage an animal to be
allowed to live.

Where is Philip Mason?

A letter has been received at police
headquarters from Mrs. John Draper
of No. 40 Chestnut street, Haverhill,
Mass., asking for the whereabouts of
her nephew, Philip C. Mason. Mason is a seventeen-year-old
boy. He was last heard of in Los An-
geles, where his father and mother died.

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There is a wonderful collection of Japanese
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South Broadway, in this city. Messrs. G.
T. Marsh & Co. of San Francisco, the famous
experts in and importers of this class of goods,
have placed this beautiful and unique col-
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sale at public auction. An inspection will
amply repay the visitor. It would be impos-
sible to enumerate the numerous articles on
view, though special mention may be made
of a magnificent bronze ornament standing
about eight feet high and valued at \$100.
Many of the articles are rare antiques, which
can never be duplicated. The sale will com-
mence at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday of this week, and will continue at
7:30 p.m. of the same days, the goods being
sold in the order given in the catalogue, cop-
ies of which can be obtained at the above ad-
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MINING IN MEXICO.

How the Work is Carried On at Minas Prietas.

Half a Million in Gold Produced Each Month.

Discomforts of Life Endured for the Sake of the Yellow Metal Stored in Enormous Deposits Below Ground.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

MINAS PRIETAS (Sonora, Mex.) March 21.—Gold does not owe its value to its rarity. Gold is not rare. There is plenty of it, for any man. From Alaska to Patagonia there is hardly a square mile in the long mountain chain that does not have the glorious substance. The trouble with it is that it is not waiting to be shoveled up in sacks and carried off to the mint. It is disseminated, finer than flour, finer than the naked eye can see it, all through quartz or porphyry or other formations. Getting it out is where it gets its value. It must be found, mined, developed, capitalized and milled before it can be coined, and there is where the value comes in. In fact, approximately, gold is worth about what it costs to produce. A man may stand within a mile of a mine of a million dollars' worth of gold, any man's gold, and it not worth a 10-cent piece to him. It is too much disseminated—too "low grade." It is called. Many a capitalist knows by bitter experience that gold often costs more than its own value to produce. Nature is a good banker, requiring an accounting for what she pays out. It is the profitable deposits that are rare. The following pertains to an example, the Minas Prietas camp, in Sonora, Mex., one of the biggest gold districts in the world today, probably the greatest of them all. The appearance of the camp is not inviting. It is dusty with a thin white dust that clings to everything and floats on every breeze; trees are few and far between; the houses are of adobe, and the weather warm beyond anything that patience and reason can endure, and the inhabitants Mexicans. The place is a hell, this Minas Prietas. As most of the inhabitants are Catholics, they consider what they are getting their purgatory as they go, and won't need to endure it by-and-by. Gold, however, is a compensation for a great many inconveniences. Men would go into hell for it, if they could come back to God's country afterward to spend it. Therefore, we have here, enduring it all, and women too, serene in the hope that when a nice place has been made they can go back to the United States to enjoy it. Other natives there is not a man who would be content to live here all his days. It is all with the same object, and the only variance is in the size of the pile. The capitalists will go when they get their own big figures for their mines, or have accumulated sufficient from the output. And the workers, who are getting wages up to as high as \$8 a day in gold, are themselves laying by for trips to the United States, or the life there. As the life here is plentiful, everything else to endure, heat, dust and scorpions, is forgiven. Men have come here from every land on the globe. They are from Italy, France, China, Mexico, throughout, and best of all, from our own United States. To the latter, however, due to the presence of all others, American capital took the camp, a vile little Mexican village, no good to itself, and made of it a great big factor in the production of the gold of the world today. For with everything else repellent, there is a comforting regularity here, month after month, the same old story, the same great big bars of nice, beautiful yellow gold, that will buy anything and plenty of it. As the stranger enters the camp today, he is greeted with the music of the stamps. Through the cañons and over the mountain tops they roar back and forth at each other, the echoes taking up their song and filling all with it. He approaches one, and the long roll behind grows distant and soft. Days and nights and Sundays, Christmas and Fourth of July, that grand chorus continues. The mills are finding the gold. They chew up fifty quarts as though it was corn meal mush. Like some great, jolly giant, the stamps sing heartily and deafeningly, never tiring, never ceasing. Then with a quicksilver, the gold is being picked, the free gold from the muddy mass and adding it to its own white volume, rejecting what was once the rock that has been it since the world began. Away again, after escaping the selection of quicksilver, it goes; thick, reddish stuff of the consistency of mud puddles, to be given the ordeal of running water in the concentrators. Concentrating is a teasing process for the metal of trying to climb up hill with an endless belt, against the opposition of water coming down the incline of the belt to carry it back. The opposition has two effects. The heavy constituents of the muddy water, the metal and, of course, the gold, settle to the bottom and stay with the belt, as, inch by inch, it attains its ascendancy, and stores away the precious stuff in the under side; while the mere mud rises and mingles with the water, befoils it, and is carried away. Once a month there comes a day of oppressive silence in the camp. The stamps are inert, for this is the time of the monthly clean-up. The quicksilver is surcharged with gold, in which form it is called amalgam, is withdrawn and replaced with the pure metal. Then the amalgam is put into the retort, an iron cylinder six feet long and a foot in diameter, and heated till the gold runs off into beautiful balls of bullion, while the quicksilver betakes itself off, purified and ready for more gold. At one of the mills of the camp they have lately taken the old retorts and replaced them with new ones. These old cylinders will be carefully broken up and smelted, for in them gold has accumulated until they are now rich to the extent of probably 20 or 30 per cent gold. In the camp there are four mills: The Amarillas, twenty stamps; the Grand Central, ten stamps; the Prietas, forty stamps. The output of the latter, estimation. The gold is sent out irregularly, and while there is little secrecy about it, certainly it is done without ostentation. Probably a million a month would be a modest estimate. They are under various management. The Creton-Coronado Company owns the Creton and Coronado mills and the Coronado mill. The Prietas mill they have leased. The owners are a stock company, belonging principally in Cleveland. The most prominent stockholders are Mrs. Price and her daughter, Mrs. Hines. Minor interests are also held in Mexico. The Amarillas is a local concern, belonging largely to Americans. The principal stockholder is Howell Hines, who is also superintendent of the Coronado-Creton concern. Mr. Hines' profit from the Amarillas is from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per month. The Grand Central is under the Amarillas management, this transaction having been recently consummated. It was bought here a few weeks ago of F. H. Seymour of England, for \$150,000. Within three hours after the deal was made Mr. Seymour was offered \$250,000 for the property. He stated that his word had been given already on the deal, and that he would not go back on it. The Grand Central, in addition to its ten stamps, is being fitted up for the Huntington mill of about equal capacity, formerly on the Verde property. While these are not the largest mills in the world, our own United States having many bigger, yet for the number of stamps it is likely that the output is the largest on earth.

UNDERNEATH THE GROUND.

The treasure that nature has stored underground in the mines of this camp is enormous. The Creton is said to be the best of the lot. To date the production is estimated at \$90,000,000. And men about the property say they would rather have a quarter of what is left there, with the appliances on the ground for extraction, than what has been taken out. The ore body is from ten to fifty feet in width and varies in value from \$15 a ton into the thousands. While there is a general richness about the property, the mines' stability, occasional rich pockets are struck that send profits skyward. So rich is this ore that the Mexican miners do not steal as is at the actual mining. In the past numerous dodges have been resorted to to secure gold. They are great cigarette smokers, and rolls of cigarettes have been found from which the tobacco had been thrown away and wire gold from the ledge rolled in, instead. Gold has been swallowed, and otherwise concealed about the person within buckskin pouches. A year or two ago in the Creton about \$1600 worth of extremely rich ore was found by the shift boss cased away in the mine, awaiting the opportunity for removal. One day the superintendent saw a red handkerchief on the waste dump. As the ore and waste are of a reddish hue it was not easily distinguished. He found in it about \$900 in gold tied up. The miners had taken the chance of having it thrown out without discovery, and then recovering it at night. Doubtless some of the attempts at thievery have been successful, for only those that were not reported. About the camp are a number of dealers who handle the ore obtained by these "gambler" rogues. It has been said that the miners live rather on what they steal than the \$150 a day (Mexican) that they earn honestly. Besides a score or perhaps a hundred prospects and more or less developed properties in the district are owned by a few great mines. They are the Creton, the Amarillas, the Coronado, the Prietas. These mines have all been thoroughly exploited, and have produced their millions. Today they are producing ore as follows: Creton, down 300 feet, 130 tons a day; Amarillas, down 600 feet, 60 tons a day; Central, down 300 feet, 35 tons a day. The Creton is furnishing ore for two miles to the Coronado, to which it is hauled by mule teams, and the Prietas, near the mine, and connected with the Creton, is shut down for reasons. The Coronado mine is being worked with diamond drills, and a few things ago, according to report, something rich was struck from one of the lower levels. The Verde has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and the mill taken away, and set up at the Creton. However, has another significance than the unfavorable one that would be inferred—that it had been worked out. The Verde is still behind the late removal of the mine. A visit underground in one of these mines is an experience not soon to be forgotten. Your correspondent went down in the Creton, the deepest and most representative of them all. It was soon after the noon hour. The miners stood about the cages of the big hoist. Mexican boys, mostly, ranging from 15 to 25 years. They were rosy and uncouth fellows; boisterous and jolly. A dozen at a time they were packed into the cages, and shot downward, 700, 800 and some of them 900 feet below. Quick as a wink after the signal was given to the hoist engineer, they dropped from sight. At last they were all gone down, and with Mann, one of the mine foremen, I made my own descent. Darkness instantly dropped over us, and we seemed to be falling without any restraint of cable. Down, down, we went. Then there was a flash of electric lights, a glimpse of cars at a landing, a blow or two heard in the distance, and darkness again. "The five hundred," said Mann. Another instant, and there was another flash, the glimpse of men disappearing in the mine, just two or three blows heard struck in the distance, and we were down again. "The six hundred," said Mann. At the eight hundred we stepped out. The air was close and warm with an oppressiveness that the heat outside never has. Near by there was a terrific hammering going on. It was the miners at the drills. Around were standing some of the boys we had seen above, but now gone through the grand transformation act. Up there they had on clothes. Here each was dressed in a piece of burlap, a straw hat and a pair of coarse shoes. They brought out and then hastened away in the tunnels opening on both sides. We followed up the pounding and came to a big ore chamber. Here the air on entrance became more and more oppressive. It was hot and moist and painful, in terrible contrast to the dry and healing air of the plains above. About on a huge scaffolding through the reflection of dozens of candles hung the bare, tawny bodies were saturated with perspiration, and gleamed back the reflection of dozens of candles hung about the chamber. They were not well formed as a lot. Their chests were disproportionately large, and the whole body seemed developed out of proportion to the lower limbs. They were engaged in putting drills home in the quartz, and swinging their two-handed hammers with a dexterity, grace and precision that was pretty to see. One miner held the drill straight upward into the whole, while another with easy swings was hitting it regular and rapid blows. The boys were the same boisterous, devil-may-care lot lately seen at the surface, and good-natured comments in Spanish at the sketch I made of them. Striking fire in one corner of the chamber was one of the busy drills at work. Compressed air is the source of the power. The hole is made by a combination blow and revolution, with far greater speed than can be done by hand. The machines are in charge of the Mexicans, one standing by with a cow's-horn cup throwing water in the hole. The drills are of a simple, but practicable throughout the mine. The capacity of the present air-compressor in the hoist building above is twenty drills; but it will shortly be replaced with a fifty-drill compressor. When the shots have been fired, the miners rapidly shovel up the ore into the cars, run it to the shaft, and it is sent flying heavenward to the light of day. We went through the eighth level, which is only in course of development. Tunnels, cross-cuts, wings and stopes were found, all incomplete. Only two levels of this wonderful mine have been worked out, the first and the second. The rest is ore, and the greater the depth the greater the richness. I did not go down to the nine hundred, as this, I am told, was hotter

HELPE TO ENRICH ROME.

The gold of this Minas Prietas camp helped to enrich Rome and Spain hundreds of years ago. Here was one of the treasure houses which the Jesuits transferred to their own. They came and worked the mine processes, and "packing" the ore to the surface in rawhide buckets, on the shoulders of peons, and milled with primitive crude adobe smelters and wood fuel. Centuries rolled on and the padres died and were replaced with others, but there came no change, no improvement. Just as they were operated 200 years before, so they were in 1859. The present site of Prietas produces little water, and in the early days the Jesuits, none at all. The ore was hauled from the camp, from what is today the site of the Prietas, to where water could be found, five miles away, at a place they called Aigame. At this place today are found ruins of shallow wells, 400 arastras, numerous adobe smelters and many tanks. These tanks are made of a crude and wonderful cement, being today in perfect preservation and as hard as stone. They were used for a leaching process, somewhat like a similar method of today, and indicate that the padres were metallurgists of a high order. The old mine workings are being utilized by modern methods and enterprise today. An English company has been cindylating on them, writing profits. The findings are practically without limit and vary in values, some of them being very rich. In 1859 the Jesuits went out of business in Mexico. This was the year in which the government deposed the Catholic Church. One of the effects of this was the closing of the operations ceased at the Prietas. When left the Minas Prietas had been worked to the water level, or about 200 feet down. THE MODERN REGIME. The present era in this camp began in 1873, in the year when Ricardo Johnson sold the Minas Prietas to some New York Jews for \$50,000. They built the mill, a rambling, ill-planned structure, in use yet today, in 1878. This they worked for twelve years, with only moderate profits—enough to pay for the mill and mine. In May, 1890, fire broke out in the mine. It was then 500 feet deep. The miners were on the ground and the earth crashed in about the labors of years, leaving them for naught. The mine had not been worked out yet, but was merely a prospect. The owners claimed that the Prietas people had been making big money from the ore, and should do their own development. The mill management said the owners should do it. The contract had then run for sixteen months, and expired in two years. It was thrown up by the lessees, and the Prietas mill shut down. Dust and rust settled about it. In 1888 the present Creton-Coronado management came to the camp, with a very modest beginning. Chamberlain and Price were two assayers from Cleveland, O., in the country looking for a likely prospect. They were both poor, having practically nothing. They ran across the Coronado, and bought it of Ricardo Johnson for \$10,000. The funds they obtained from friends in Ohio, giving a mortgage on the property for security. They began working the ore in the old Prietas mill, and continued these operations for two years, until they had accumulated enough to erect the Coronado mill of today. The first year was \$10,000, which loan was quickly repaid from the output of the property. Johnson, however, was not satisfied. Whether rightly so or not, he claimed that the sale was made on a contingency that he was to get more, in case the mine developed favorably. The buyers resisted. These latter negotiations were made in the United States. One day the buyers received a telegram that another rich find had been struck, and advising that Johnson be bought off at any price. This was done. Johnson, unaware of the new find, was asked his price to cease all further annoyance as to his claims. He set his figure at \$100,000 and the amount was paid. The mine has since produced in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. Howell Hines came into the camp about 1888, an assayer for the company. He subsequently was made superintendent, and married Miss Price, daughter of the Creton-Coronado principal stockholder in the Amarillas, and is very comfortably fixed for this world's goods today. Developments succeeded each other in the camp now so fast that the residents can hardly keep track of them. En route from Frasier & Chalmers for the Creton-Coronado management, a six-ton, 600 pounds of machinery. Mills have gone up, hoists been put in, diamond drills sent feeling in all directions and the merchants of the stocks put on, recording it all. Almost everybody connected with the management has got rich from it. There is a general hope expressed that the Europeans may take the property, as it is believed that operations will be very much extended in that event. The prospect will probably be stocked heavily and the stocks put on the London market. To boom them a railroad will be built to the camp from the Creton-Coronado, and a six-mile line will be opened, new mills erected and those on the ground enlarged. Finally, for the benefit of the poor fellows out of work who have looked

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